

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 9.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1930

No. 21.

Dominion Government Asked to Guarantee Minimum Price for Wheat

U.F.A. Executive Recommends \$1.15 Minimum, Fort
William Basis



Tears
By JAMES P. WATSON



Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool



Dates of Wheat Pool and U.F.A. Conventions

UNDER CONTROL OR NO CONTROL?

UNDER CONTROL: NO CONTROL:

with beer being sold by reputable licensed hotels under government supervision.

with bootleggers running rampant as in the old prohibition days.

Reasons why you should NOT sign the prohibition petition urging the government to abolish the sale of beer by the glass or bottle, thus doing away with the beer rooms, clubs and canteens.

1. The proposal to disturb the act comes from a small body of people whose social theories have not withstood the test of actual experience.

2. The Trades and Labor Congress are on record as being in favor of the sale of beer-by-the-glass.

3. By virtue of the local option provisions of the act, communities may extinguish a license when a majority of public opinion so expresses itself.

4. No license has been withdrawn as a result of a local option vote either in 1929 or 1930, though licenses attacked were at points where conditions appeared to the prohibitionists, as favorable to a dry result.

5. In a total of 58 local option votes taken since the act came into force only four licenses have been cancelled as a result of votes; and these licenses were, in every case, adversely affected by peculiar local influence.

6. Absence of criticism at the last two provincial elections.

7. Hotel accommodation, particularly at country points, has improved as a direct result of the act, to a standard unequalled in any other province.

8. The general endorsement of the act by the travelling public and the willingness of the public generally to assist in enforcing the act by giving information regarding infractions and interdicting those needing protection from their own weakness.

9. Bootlegging and moonshining have been eliminated as remunerative pursuits. This, together with strict government control, has placed all intoxicating liquor beyond the reach of minors; fewer cases of intoxication in the police courts, in spite of a considerable increase in population. Leave the police of the province free to perform their natural functions, that of protecting the people, not taking up their time trying to enforce what has proved to be unenforceable legislation. Remember you cannot legislate men's minds, because they will never obey a law they do not respect. This was proven in prohibition days.

10. The operation of the act provides a large public revenue (4½c of every 10c expended); this has helped to increase the general revenue of the province and prevent increased taxation. Formerly such revenue went to the bootleggers and moonshiners.

11. Official reports commend the act as eminently practical. They contain no important criticism of the act's clauses. Police reports indicate a continuous improvement in the general state of law and order.

12. The real motive prompting the petition is to render the act unworkable by eliminating the retail sale of beer-by-the-glass or bottle; the ultimate aim being a return to total prohibition.

If the beer rooms and clubs are abolished what does the Prohibition Party suggest to take their place? Is it to be liquor for the wealthy and prohibition for the worker?

The Moderation League of Alberta.

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No. 21

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EDITORIAL

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PARITY IN EXCHANGE VALUES

In asking the Dominion Government to institute an inquiry to determine the relative costs of agricultural production and the costs of the products of the factory and of other services, and in recommending that upon the completion of this investigation steps be taken to stabilize prices upon the basis of relative costs, the U.F.A. Executive seek no special privilege. They desire rather to end the present inequality, to bring the exchange value of farm products to parity with the exchange values of the products which the farmer needs for production and to maintain himself and his family. They recommend as a temporary measure, pending the completion of the proposed investigation, there shall be a guaranteed price of \$1.15 a bushel for No. 1 Northern Wheat, basis in store Fort William, or approximately 95 cents at the point of shipment.

The price which has been named would still leave the purchasing power of wheat at a lower relative level than any that has been recorded since pre-war days. At present, as the figures contained in the memorandum show, the purchasing power of the farmers in terms of bushels of wheat is at its lowest level since the newer Provinces were formed. An 8-foot binder, which could be bought for 319 bushels in 1906, cannot be bought today for less than 551 bushels. And yet, to quote the memorandum, "the tendency of the recent tariff increases must be to stabilize the prices of manufactured products at the prevailing high levels." Obviously, equality in exchange values cannot be the outcome of legislation of this character. The increases in the tariff can only intensify the prevailing disparity.

And the farmers, as the principal consumers of the products of the factories, are at once the class upon whose shoulders the burden of stabilizing the prices of factory products must fall, and the class least able to bear it.

The means by which a parity of exchange values may be established, the proposed investigation might be expected to reveal. The farmers must be enabled to "buy and sell on the same level." The establishment of equality as between the products of the farm and the factory is the only alternative to continued economic disorganization and distress. The achievement of this equality is the most important problem confronting Canadian statesmanship.

* * *

"CLASS LEGISLATION"

When at the recent session of Parliament the Dominion Government introduced legislation heavily increasing the duties on agricultural implements and other necessities of farm production, the *Calgary Herald* strongly approved. If the prices of factory products were to be stabilized at high levels, while farm products continued at the lowest relative levels recorded since wheat production on an extensive scale began, that was not granting favors to any special class. It was not "Class Legislation." It was patriotism. It was only when the U.F.A. Executive, in the memorandum submitted to the Dominion Government, suggested that steps be taken towards the attainment of a parity of exchange values as between primary and manufactured products that the *Herald* became concerned lest the Government should undertake the "penalizing of one element of the population to give aid to another."

If the tariff legislation of the special session were not a "penalizing of one element of the population to give aid to another"—and that the most highly favored—we should be glad if the *Herald* could find a more accurately descriptive phrase.

The farmers want no special privilege. They have never been the beneficiaries of special privilege and they never can be such beneficiaries. They ask, and they are entitled to demand, that the present inequalities shall be removed, by whatever means the Government may be able to devise. It would be no more than an act of simple justice if under the conditions of today, a major share of the cost of establishing equality could be placed upon the interests which, if they can be benefited by the recent increases in the tariff, must be so benefited at the expense chiefly of Canada's most depressed industry—agriculture.

Guaranteed Minimum Price of \$1.15 for No. 1 Nor. Wheat Asked by U.F.A. Executive as Temporary Measure

Submission Made to Acting Minister of Finance Asks Inquiry Into Relative Costs of Agricultural Production and Production of Other Goods and Services—Parity in Exchange Values Objective

In view of the wide disparity between the prices of agricultural products and the implements of production and necessities of living, and of the severe crisis in the agricultural industry, the U.F.A. Executive, at a conference with Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue and Acting Minister of Finance, on October 28th, asked the Dominion Government to guarantee a minimum price of \$1.15 per bushel on No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store Ft. William. It was recommended that this guaranteed price should remain effective until such time as an investigation to determine the relative costs of agricultural production and the costs of other goods and services shall have been completed. A memorandum presented to the Minister in behalf of the Association also contained other important recommendations which are given in full on page six.

Facts and figures submitted in the memorandum showed that in terms of bushels of wheat, the price of necessities of agricultural production are today at a much lower level than at any previous time in the history of the Prairie Provinces. Whereas an 8-foot binder could be bought in Calgary in 1906 at the price of 319 bushels of wheat, in 1913 at the price of 318 bushels of wheat, in 1914 of 194 bushels, and in 1926 of 231.5 bushels, the price today is no less than 551.5 bushels. Comparative prices of a 14 inch two-furrow gang plow and of a 3½ by 3 wagon in the various years mentioned, in terms of wheat, showed similar wide disparities.

The memorandum was prepared at a conference between members of the U.F.A. Executive and Federal members of Parliament, and was presented by H. E. G. H. Scholfield, Vice-president, the delegation including J. K. Sutherland of Hanna, H. B. Macleod of High River, Robert Gardiner, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., G. G. Coote, M.P., and Alfred Speakman, M.P. The delegation received a sympathetic hearing from Mr. Ryckman who was accompanied by R. W. Bredner, Commissioner of Customs, and H. B. McKinnon, Acting Commissioner of tariffs. The Minister stated that all the recommendations would be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.

The U.F.A. representatives pointed out that the purpose in view was the establishment of parity in exchange values between farmers' products and the goods and services they must buy. The action taken by the Government in granting a special coal rate for Alberta coal to Ontario by order-in-council was cited as a precedent for a proposed reduction in freight rates.

The memorandum follows:

view of the expressed intention of the Honorable the Minister of National Revenue and Acting Minister of Finance to take evidence during his present tour upon conditions now prevailing in Western Canada and the effect of the recent tariff changes upon these conditions, and in view further of the Minister's expressed desire to obtain suggestions in regard to future economic policy, we have the honor in behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta to make the following suggestions:—

(A) **P**revailing **C**onditions in **A**griculture.—It is a matter of common knowledge that the distress among the farming population is more severe than in any

ment Bureau, whose function it is to intervene between creditors and farm debtors. We understand that the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces are considering whether still further steps may not be necessary to meet the crisis.

Distress due to the general deflation of the prices of agricultural products is greatly aggravated by the wide disparity between these prices and the prices of the farmer's implements of production and of other goods and services which he requires but must largely forego owing to lack of purchasing power. His inability to purchase is a direct cause of much of the prevailing unemployment in the manufacturing regions and in the distributing centres of Canada. The ranks of the unemployed in the West are also swelled directly by the laying off of farm hired help which farmers need but cannot pay, while farmers who are reduced to straitened circumstances vainly seek opportunities to eke out a livelihood by earning wages in urban centres.

(B) **E**ffect of **R**ecent **T**ariff **C**hanges **o**n **A**griculture. At a time when the prices of almost all agricultural products have fallen below the costs of production, the tendency of the recent tariff increases is to stabilize the prices of manufactured products at the prevailing high levels, while nothing is done to raise the levels of the chief agricultural products.

The urgent need for the establishment of a parity of exchange values as between

previous period since the creation of the newer Provinces. While the prices of the implements of agricultural production and the necessities of life still remain near the peak of boom years, the price of our principal product, Wheat, recently touched a lower level than has been known in any other period during the past 24 years. The prices of other grain crops, and almost all animal products, have sunk to similarly low levels and are far below the costs of production. Large numbers of farmers consequently find it impossible to meet their financial obligations, or even to purchase the bare necessities of living.

In an effort to cope with the critical situation which faces our industry, the Provincial Government have found it necessary widely to extend the scope of the activities of the Alberta Debt Adjust-

Prices of a Binder, a Gang Plow, and a Wagon in Bushels of Wheat

Year	Cash price of Implement, etc.	Winnipeg cash Price, No. 1 Nor. basis in store Ft. Wm. October 21st	Handling charges and elevator profits	Freight to Ft. Wm.	Calgary Price net to shipper	Price of Implement, etc., in Bus. of Wheat
PRICE OF 8 FT. BINDER IN CALGARY						
1906	\$175	74½ (Oct. 22)	5c	14.4c	54.85c	319
1913	\$190	79 1/8c	5c	14.4c	59.725c	318
1914	\$190	117 1/4	5c	14.4c	97.85	194
1926	\$295	148	5c	15.6c	127.40	231.5
1930	\$287	72 5/8	5c	15.6c	52.025	551.5
PRICE OF 14 INCH TWO FURROW GANG PLOW, 4-HORSE HITCH						
1906	\$ 85	74½ (Oct. 22)	5c	14.4c	54.85c	154.9
1913	\$ 95	79 1/8	5c	14.4c	59.725c	159
1914	\$ 95	117½	5c	14.4c	97.85c	97
1926	\$157.50	148	5c	15.6c	127.40c	123.7
1930	\$151.50	72 5/8c	5c	15.6c	52.025c	291
PRICE OF 3½ by 3 WAGON COMPLETE						
1906	\$ 85	74½ (Oct. 22)	5c	14.4c	54.85c	154.9
1913	\$130	79 1/8c	5c	14.4c	59.725c	217.7
1914	\$130	117½	5c	14.4c	97.85c	132.9
1926	\$188	148c	5c	15.6c	127.40c	147.6
1930	\$186.50	72 5/8c	5c	15.6c	52.025c	359.5

NOTE.—No account has been taken in the tables above of the fact that much of the wheat delivered is of lower grades than No. 1 Nor. The actual number of bushels of wheat of average grade required to purchase the implements or wagon would in each case be considerably greater than the figure given in the last column. Prices of wheat are given for October 21st in each year except 1906, when that date fell on Sunday, and the price on October 22nd is given.

agricultural and industrial products was expressed in a resolution passed by the U.F.A. Executive on September 19th, and forwarded to the Honorable the Prime Minister. This resolution reads in part as follows:

"We deplore the failure of the Dominion Government to provide any substantial measure of relief for agriculture, while on the contrary under the guise of assisting the unemployed they propose to add to the burdens borne by the primary producers, and the consumers, by extending the special privileges already enjoyed by the manufacturing industries. In the name of the farmers of this Province we declare that the present distress in the industry of agriculture is the most vitally important and pressing problem facing the Canadian Parliament, and should be given precedence by the Government of the day over all other Parliamentary business whatsoever."

The declared purpose of the increases in the tariff is to create more employment and so increase purchasing power among the industries engaged in manufacture. This purpose must fail unless at the same time Canada's principal consumers, the farmers, are enabled to buy.

To deal specifically with a single industry. It is stated that the increased duty on agricultural implements is intended to create more employment for workers in agricultural implement factories. But if the farmers cannot buy the implements which the factories are capable of producing how is employment in the factories to be maintained? Obviously it cannot be maintained unless and until agricultural purchasing power be restored.

In no period since grain growing became an important industry in Western Canada has the farmer's power to purchase the implements he requires for production been so low as today, in terms of the major products he has to sell. It requires a greater number of bushels of wheat to purchase a binder, a plow, a wagon, or any other essential, than at any time since exchange transactions in grain commenced in Winnipeg in 1906. The situation is made clear by the following tables in which the relative prices of certain of the necessities of farm production are given in terms first of cash and then of bushels of wheat:

(Tables given on opposite page.)

While the foregoing figures reveal the substantial increases which have taken place in the prices of the factory products named since 1906, we realize that the claim may fairly be made that the costs of factory production and distribution are now higher than they were in the earlier period; for instance, the freight rates on 13 commodities including farm implements are now much higher than they were under the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and these higher freight charges enter into the price at which implements can be sold. Nor do we fail to recognize that the implements of today are in many cases furnished with improvements on the earlier models, though it must be said that while these improvements add to the price, many of them add nothing to efficiency.

Farmers Cannot Buy

All that we are concerned to show is that the price of wheat being at its

present low level, the ability of farmers to purchase the products of the factories is much lower than it has ever been before. It may be noted also that if comparative figures had been given for each of the fifteen years since and including 1906, these would merely have served to make clearer the very heavy decline which has taken place in the farmer's purchasing power. It is quite apparent that unless the farmer's purchasing power be restored, he will continue to be unable to buy the products of the factories and the factories in turn will be unable to maintain a satisfactory output. If the farmer's purchasing power were to be restored, there would follow very quickly the restoration of the markets of the implement makers and others. Failing the return of buying power to agriculture, the stated purpose of the tariff legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament at the recent Emergency Session (the creation of employment in the factories of Canada) must largely be frustrated.

It is true the grain growing industry cannot be protected through any kind of tariff legislation. Other means must be found. It is imperative to devise plans to insure a fair level of prices. It is just as much the duty of the Government of the day to see that this is done for the grain grower as it is to help the manufacturer to maintain prices which, as has been shown, are today, whatever may be their justification, *relatively* altogether out of line with the prices of our principal products. And, as we have shown, this is desirable in the interests not only of the farmers, but of the manufacturers themselves who depend largely upon the agrarian market.

We have chosen wheat as the basis of our comparison because it is the principal farm product of this Province. In 1929, according to the official figures of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, wheat was grown to the value of \$103,067,000 and all field crops to the value of \$132,048,000 out of total agricultural products of the value of \$242,032,089. As the prices of coarse grains and livestock, with the exception of hogs, are all at low levels, it could readily be shown that the exchange values of these products in terms of manufactured goods, are also heavily depressed.

In passing it is worthy of note that at the very period when the prices of implements and machinery are out of all proportion higher than they were in the earlier years for which figures are given above, the number of implements required in cultivation has become greater, as compared with pioneer days, since it is now necessary to cope with weed and other soil problems.

Giving Value to Watered Stocks

The legislation of the special session appears to us to be open to this serious objection: That if the new tariffs should enable the manufacturers to stabilize their prices at present levels, and if they should find a market for their increased production, these new duties would have the effect of making valuable millions of dollars of watered stocks. From 1926 until deflation came in 1929, many of the large manufacturing concerns were reorganized, their share capital being increased without any additional money being invested. When deflation took place these watered stocks had little value. We suggest that it should be the duty of Parliament to eliminate altogether the practice of watering stocks rather than

to encourage the continuance and extension of the same.

We might cite the case of a well-known Canadian farm implement company. In 1925 the capital stock of this company consisted of \$24,179,800 worth of common stock. At that time they had a surplus of \$2,359,883, and a contingent account of \$230,000. These three accounts added together gave a book value of \$26,789,683. But the company was reorganized in 1926. First of all a funded debt of \$12,000,000 was created; preference stock to the amount of \$12,089,900 was issued; common stock to the amount of \$12,089,900; and a surplus account was created of \$5,123,419, making a total in all of \$41,303,218 as against a little over \$26,000,000 in 1925. Then, in 1927, the company's shares were split four to one; and every shareholder, of either preference or common shares, obtained four shares instead of one and was given the privilege of buying one share at \$60 for every two shares held.

The gross income of the company rose from \$1,121,937 in 1923, to \$4,908,133 in 1928, a very slight decline being noted in 1929. The enormous increase was made possible by prevailing good times. It was to make possible the distribution of their profits in such a way that the people of Canada would not realize that the company was securing immense dividends on THE ACTUAL CAPITAL INVESTED that the reorganization we have referred to took place, and that the shares were split.

In 1923 the company had placed in their depreciation account \$174,000; but this account was increased by \$745,000 in 1929—to bolster up the watered stock. It is true that in 1923, after they had paid all their outstanding liabilities, they had a deficit, but in 1929, after meeting all obligations including those in respect to the \$12,000,000 of bonded debt, they had a profit of \$2,800,813.

There has been a heavy decline in business since, and the company recently decided not to pay a dividend at the usual dividend period. Upon a stock so heavily watered it is not surprising that the dividend should be passed up in view of the prevailing depression. But if the purpose of the new tariff rates were realized (and of course it cannot be realized until the farmers can buy again), then the company's business would be stabilized in such a way as to enable them to pay dividends on the inflated capital.

Earning Power in Industry and Agriculture

May we call your attention to one other significant fact? An investment trust company recently issued a prospectus in which were shown the dividends paid over a term of 17 years on thirty leading industrial stocks, mainly Canadian or American. Over that period of 17 years the average yearly return on the stocks was 14.4 per cent. This return, to quote the prospectus, included "cash dividends, rights, stock dividends and split ups." In one year it rose to as high as 35.4 per cent. Investigation has shown that the average yearly return in the industry of agriculture has been but a fraction of the distribution made by the manufacturing and power and transportation interests represented by those thirty stocks, even though the farmer's own wages for his work and management be included in the total. In the best of times the earning power of investment in agriculture has remained low as compared with industrial investment.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

(C) RECOMMENDATIONS.—As means of meeting the present emergency and as steps towards the equalization of the prices of farm products and those of manufactured goods we recommend:

1. As many rural municipalities have no credit at the banks, tax collections being exceedingly difficult owing to the prevailing distress among farmers, these municipalities cannot supply any part of the costs of direct relief as required under the general scheme adopted. Moreover, the large amount of uncollectable taxes has caused a heavy drain on Provincial Government funds. We recommend that where a rural municipality cannot provide its share of the costs of direct relief from its taxes, the same should be borne by the Dominion Government.

2. That free transportation of coal to necessitous areas be provided, under proper regulations.

3. That manufacturers who are beneficiaries of the tariff be compelled to sell their products to independent distributors such as the farmers' co-operative purchasing associations, at prices not greater than those charged to any other distributors.

4. That a general reduction be made in grain and commodity freight rates to meet the present conditions of emergency.

5. That interest rates insofar as these are under the control of the Dominion Government be substantially reduced.

6. That a general investigation be instituted to determine the relative costs of agricultural production and the costs of other goods and services; prices to be stabilized thereafter at a level ensuring fair exchange of these classes of products and services, on the basis of such relative costs of production.

7. That as an aid in the carrying out of the investigation called for in paragraph 6 above, a "Bureau of Standards" for manufactured products be set up under Federal authority. Agricultural products are today standardized under grading regulations. Similar grading or standardization of other products is a necessary step towards determining relative values for purposes of exchange.

8. That the Dominion Government undertake as a temporary measure to guarantee a minimum price of \$1.15 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat, basis in store Fort William, other grades to be guaranteed at spreads to be determined; this guaranteed price to be increased or decreased from time to time in proportion to the increase or decrease in the average levels of prices of other goods and services, as determined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the price level of other farm products to be guaranteed at figures commensurate with the guaranteed minimum price of wheat on the basis of the relative costs of production; the guaranteed prices to remain effective until such time as the investigation called for in paragraph 6 shall have been completed.

The following statement, showing the actual cost of a binder, plow and wagon, in terms of wheat at \$1.15 a bushel may be compared with the table included in section (B) of this memorandum:

Price of 8 ft. Binder in Calgary, 1930.....	\$287.00
Calgary Price of Wheat net to shipper.....	94.4c
Price of Binder in bushels of wheat.....	304

Price of 14 inch Two Furrow Gang Plow, 4 horse hitch in Calgary, 1930,\$151.50	
Calgary Price of Wheat net to shipper.....	94.4c
Price of Plow in bushels of Wheat.....	160.5

Price of 3½ by 3 Wagon complete, in Calgary, 1930.....	\$186.50
Calgary price of Wheat net to shipper.....	94.4c
Price of Wagon in bushels of Wheat.....	197.7

In conclusion we would point out that the guaranteed price proposed for Canadian wheat is much lower than the prices which leading European Governments have taken steps to ensure to their farmers, by the adoption of various measures. As the result of such measures, the price of home-grown wheat in France is \$1.86 5-8 cents a bushel, and similarly in Germany and Italy prices are being maintained at a level guaranteeing a fair return to producers.

News of the Organization

U.F.A. Convention to be Held in Calgary, Jan. 20 to 23

After careful consideration the U.F.A. Executive Committee have decided to arrange for the next Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta to be held in Calgary, from January 20th to 23rd inclusive. The usual place of meeting—the Central United Church — has again been selected as the Convention hall. The Convention call will be sent out to all Locals in due course.

STETTLER CONVENTION

The Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold its annual convention in Stettler, on Friday, November 21st, at 2 p.m., according to notice received from the secretary, E. A. Hanson.

PEMBINA CONVENTION

The annual meeting of Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the U.F.A. Hall at Westlock, on Thursday, November 20th, beginning at 11 o'clock. A. R. Brown, secretary, states that it is expected that at least one prominent outside speaker will be present, and urges that all Locals in the constituency send representatives. Visitors will be welcome.

PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION

An interesting account of practical co-operation is given by Walter Ker, secretary of Dolcy U.F.A. Local, in the following letter: "Last winter our U.F.A. hall was badly in need of a second ply of boards. The Local had very little money. What were we to do? By organized co-operation the money was raised. This is how it was done. Each year the School District puts out tenders for hauling and cutting the year's supply of wood. The work is done during the winter, when the farmers are not busy. Someone in the Local suggested that the Local tender for this work, each member to haul not more than two loads. The motion was put and carried; the secretary tendered, and the Local got the job. Now the wood hauling began. The farmers and their sons went to the bush in bunches, or whenever convenient. Soon the wood was in the yard and no one had missed the time. Then about a week later the sawing bee was held. Dinner and lunch were served by the ladies in the hall."

U.F.A. DEFICIT FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1,724.86
Macleod Constituency U.F.W.	
A. Conference.....	5.00
	\$1,729.86

The Wheat Research Institute of New Zealand will send a technical representative to the Conference at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, Canada, in 1932.

"An Adventure in Understanding"

By COLIN G. GROFF

During the months of September and October, in the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, prominent social welfare leaders, educationists and agriculturalists have been engaged in rather a unique work, namely, a survey of the progress and development of the rural communities in these Provinces which are largely of European origin. This survey was conducted for the Canadian National Railways, in connection with the competitions in community progress set up for these settlements by Dr. W. J. Black, director of Colonization, agriculture and natural resources development of the railway. As stated by Dr. Black in the preliminary announcement of the contests, "It is generally accepted that the truest measure of progress towards attainment of the advantages which Canadian citizenship provides is to be found in the extent to which individuals and communities avail themselves of the institutions and facilities which exist in Canada for the upbuilding of a high standard of home, community and national life."

It was with the desire to make a substantial contribution to the encouragement of progress and development among the New Canadians that the competitions have been inaugurated. They are to continue for a period of five years, and in each year, cash prizes are to be awarded the winning communities, the money to be devoted to some form of community development.

Board of Judges

For this, the first year of the contests, Dr. Black was fortunate in securing, in each of the Provinces, a board of judges made up of men and women who have been identified for many years with community welfare work. In Alberta the judges were Dr. R. C. Wallace, president of Alberta university, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, well known as president for some years of the United Farm Women, and Dr. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Dominion experimental farm at Lethbridge. For the guidance of the judges, score cards were prepared which covered every phase of home, farm and community development. With the complete co-operation of various Provincial Government departments, officials of the railway were able to gather a preliminary fund of information on education, agriculture, public health, etc., on the various communities entered in the contests, which was of immense value to the judges in making their final survey.

The judges in all three Provinces have now completed their work, and the awards will be made known some time in December. To indicate how thorough the survey was, it may be stated that 40 communities in the three Provinces were entered, representing a population, of European extraction, of 123,600, and taking in thirteen different nationalities. The number of school districts represented was 598, and an average of four schools in each community entered, was visited by the judges. The judges also visited among the people, entered their homes, inspected their farms, and in almost every community, were given a

striking demonstration of the art and music and handicraft of the people.

The work of these judges has therefore constituted what in reality is the most complete comparative survey yet made of these settlements in the West. One writer has called it "An adventure in understanding." Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan university, who presided over the judging in that Province, described his tour as "a voyage of discovery." It was all of this and more, for not only did it reveal new treasures in art and culture and achievement among those who came from foreign lands to settle here, but it has brought about a new appreciation of the value of many things these communities are able to contribute to the upbuilding of the national life of Canada, and it has opened the way for a more perfect understanding of these people, and a possible re-alignment of effort in some respects in the extension work carried on among them.

The outstanding need of these settlements today, as always, is co-operation, sympathy and understanding. This was emphasized by Dr. Wallace in Alberta, Dr. Murray in Saskatchewan and Dr. Mackay in Manitoba. "We are all one big family in Canada," these gentlemen were wont to say, "and we must extend the helping hand one to the other."

The psychological effect of the visit of the judging party to the various communities was in itself good. The judges entered a community in a spirit of goodwill and friendliness and were received in the same spirit, added to which was a generous hospitality which in some cases was prodigious. The eagerness with which the residents of the communities drank in the messages of friendliness and understanding was in itself a revelation. Dr. Wallace's message of helpfulness, delivered in his own kindly way, straight from an understanding heart, touched the people of these communities in Alberta perhaps more than anything else.

A Revelation

Generally speaking, the progress of these communities has been a revelation. In education, the outstanding fact firmly established by the judging work was that there is no English language problem in the schools of these communities. In all the schools visited, the language was spoken well in all grades above grade one. In agriculture, there were many eye-openers for the judges, for some communities scored as high as 175 out of 250 points allowed for agricultural development. One striking feature was the extent to which conservation of home and farm products was carried, and another was the extent to which agricultural science had been applied to farm practices. In arts and handicrafts some communities scored over 100 points out of 150 allowed. There was also considerable satisfaction in the progress made in public health, co-operation and general community development.

"The competitions, carried on for five years, will unquestionably have a far-reaching effect," was the verdict of the various judging boards.

Free Freight on Feed

Regulations Governing Shipments of Feed Under Free Freight Tariff Issued by the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture

1. All demurrage charges must be paid by the consignee.

2. Feed must be shipped from as near a point to destination as possible, and on one railway company's line where this can be arranged.

3. The amount of feed on which any one farmer may obtain free freight is three cars of long feed and one car of feed grain or screenings. The feed that can be shipped under the tariff is comprised of baled hay and straw, barley, feed oats, grain screenings, and baled sheaf oats. Screenings, of course, will have to be governed by the Dominion Government regulations, as to what particular grade can be shipped.

4. Where a number of farmers are joining together to make up a carload of feed the one application form will be sufficient if a list of the persons receiving the feed is attached. Where more than one farmer is making application on one form each farmer must sign and attest before a J.P.

5. Shipment must not be made before free freight certificate is issued by the department, and in the hands of the shipper. No application for refund of freight charges will be considered in respect of any shipment made not in accordance with these instructions.

6. All applications must be approved by the secretary of the Local U.F.A. or the Municipal District.

7. All points within the following boundary are included in the area into which feed can be shipped: North boundary—Botha to Veteran; east—Veteran, Scotfield, Wardlow; south—Wardlow, Control, Hussar; Hussar to Irricana; west—Irricana to Huxley, Warden. The portion of C.P.R. line from Irricana via Acme to Grainger is also included.

8. Applications will only be considered from bona fide farmers.

9. Application forms can be secured from the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Free Freight Tariff came into effect October 23rd.

CLOSED GAME PRESERVE

The Thelon game sanctuary east of the Great Slave lake, which contains the last known herds of musk-oxen on the Canadian mainland, is closed to all hunters, both natives and white men.

ANNUAL WHEAT POOL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool will be held in Calgary on Tuesday, November 25th. The seventy Pool delegates elected last July will be in attendance to hear and discuss reports of last year's operations and formulate policies for the future.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Message from British Co-operatives

Radio Address by R. Fleming, Director English Co-operative Wholesale Society

"We have come to Canada on a business mission for the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England. Our purpose is to learn more of your country, of your ideas, of your resources, of your views regarding the exchange of commodities, of your opportunities of helping us and of how we, on our part, may be able to serve you. We have been round the Prairie Provinces and are now on our return journey. My two colleagues, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Hobley, have been over the ground before but this is my first visit to the Far West.

"Living beneath the same flag, citizens of the same Empire, we hold the hand of friendship to Canadians of every creed and class and party. We hail those who are working with us in the faith and bonds of co-operation fostering the spirit of self-reliance, of mutual aid, of confidence in one another and fidelity to those principles that have carried us into an atmosphere of fraternal goodwill.

"We are living in a world of change. New forces and new influences are arising in every land. Individual and national interdependence is being recognized as a law of national well-being. No man lives to himself and no nation lives to itself. The ills of one nation are reflected in the condition of others. Canadian farmers and producers are feeling the effects of the over-taxation and unemployment in the badly-off countries of Europe. All are encircled in the harassing cares that have accumulated as a result of the Great War, in which Canada responded so nobly to the Empire call. The peace that followed is the heir to many distresses and many difficulties and we co-operators, in a spirit of justice and good-will, are engaged in binding the economic wounds, solacing the people who have fallen by the way and in seeking to unite the peoples of the world in a grand 'entente cordiale.'

Growth of C. W. S.

"The English Co-operative Wholesale Society which we personify, is a federation of over 1100 retail societies who cater for the needs in food, clothing, and all household requirements of one-fourth of the population of the Mother Country. The turnover of our institution reached £90,000,000, or \$450,000,000 per annum. This does not include the entire trade of the British Co-operative movement, which last year reached the grand total of £330,000,000, or \$1,650,000,000. In our factories and warehouses we employ over 40,000 people and in partnership with our friends of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society we claim to give employment to over 60,000.

"In addition to our trading activities we have a bank which has proved an unfailing support in days of adversity. The turnover last year was £750,000,000, or \$3,750,000,000.

"Our business ramifications in search of raw material for our works and factories and for supplies for our large clientele take us to every quarter of the globe.

One of the best links of friendship between nations is the interchange of commodities, reciprocal trade has long been regarded as one of the best media of civilization. We are interested in what your country can provide—grain, livestock, lumber, minerals, pulp, etc.

"We, in the Old Country, have watched with interest the developments in the Canadian grain trade leading up to the formation of the Wheat Pool. Farmers have had experience of the many intermediaries that have come between producer and consumer and in their well-planned Pool have found a means of bridging the gulf. Through co-operation and collective bargaining they are enabled to supplant the old-time haphazard speculation. We were recently visited at our headquarters in Manchester by Mr. J. McPhail the President of the Wheat Pool, and some of his associates. We agreed with them that the old 'laissez-faire' doctrine was going and that the good of each individual was to be found in the good of all.

"The Canadian Wheat Pool is the largest organization of producers the world has ever seen. Similarly the Co-operative Wholesale Society is the largest organization of consumers. The two are not alien and antagonistic in their character, but mutual, and complementary. We want to get together not in sentiment only but in business operations working for a joint mutual object, viz.:—equity to the producer and fairness to the consumer.

Times of Adversity

"The present unprecedented position of the wheat trade is proving a testing time for the Pool. All human institutions are subject to such ordeals. Our advice to the 142,000 members is to stand true to your own organization. What have you to gain otherwise? We have had times of trial and adversity and have on each occasion come through triumphantly. Our most trying experience came quite recently in our history. In the great slump of 1921 (which came as described by Sir Austen Chamberlain like a thief in the night) we were carrying heavy stocks of goods and had very large commitments. These stocks and commitments were no heavier than our trade warranted. In the rapid fall of prices which followed we lost in twelve months, besides our reserves, over £7,000,000, or \$35,000,000. It was a staggering blow, but our people never lost faith in the ability of our institution to recover. They continued to give their trading support, with the result that at the beginning of this year we were in a position to report that the losses had been made good, that our reserves had been rehabilitated and that the Society was in a similarly sound financial standing as it was prior to the slump. During the entire period we never failed to pay interest on the capital, both share and loan, invested with us. The experience was a trying one, but there is this gratifying consider-

ation,—it has compacted our people together and has given them a stronger faith than ever in the principles and methods and ideals of co-operation.

"One word more. As you have associated together in the Pool to dispose of your produce, why not similarly associate for the purchase of your requirements? We are convinced that if mankind is to enjoy a full measure of contentment and happiness, if ever we are to be freed from the confusion to which modern haphazard commercial methods has brought humanity today, it can only be done through the rational organization of consumers and linking them together in fellowship and goodwill with organizations of producers. Working together we may thus find the missing link in realising the dream of Tennyson—All for each and each for all. By the co-ordination of forces each seeing the other's point of view, we may sustain the people of the Mother Country and of your great Dominion on a higher and happier standard of life.

"Co-operation knows no frontiers. It regards the human race as one big family and is seeking through its trading operations and its idealism to usher in a brighter and happier era where each will be pleased to serve and where peace and contentment will be the lot of all.

"In conclusion, we give you our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Wheat Pool in the full hope that Britain and Canada in mutuality of interests may show the way and clear the tracks so that generations to come will look back to us, the forerunners of happier and better times in every field of life's work."

Demand on Loyalty

Edmonton Journal.—The cutting of the Wheat Pool's initial payment to fifty-five cents makes another heavy demand upon the loyalty and patience of the signatories. When at the close of August it was fixed at sixty cents, it looked as if extreme caution was being exercised in deciding upon that figure. It was so low as to make it exceedingly difficult for a large proportion of Pool members to attend to their immediate needs. That it would in two months' time prove to have been too high for the organization to pay safely crossed nobody's mind. But the market conditions that have recently developed have been so acute from the standpoint of the seller as to force the step announced yesterday.

How loth the management must have been to take it can be readily understood. But the first consideration had to be the safe-guarding of the co-operative enterprise. The majority of the members realize how necessary it is to their permanent welfare that the Pool continue its operations on a sound basis. So they can be depended upon to receive this last bit of most unwelcome news in the same spirit as they have manifested hitherto. They should not have to wait long for their steadfastness to be rewarded. There are good grounds for believing that a substantial price recovery cannot be far off. It is now fairly well agreed that the

present level is quite out of keeping with the actual state of supply and demand and is due to psychological rather than economic causes.

It is quite possible that as the crop year progresses the market situation will permit the making of further payments that will serve as compensation in a measure for the very low initial payment. But even if this proves a vain hope, there are future years to bear in mind in which present loyalty to the Pool will be repaid. It is a trying time through which it is passing along with the general body of western grain growers. But there is much to support the view that the worst is over and that the forces of recovery will assert themselves from now on to a steadily increasing extent.

Canada Now Britain's Best Customer

Statistics of British exports for April, May and June of this year disclose that Canada, with its 10,000,000 people, now buys more from Great Britain than the whole of the United States, with a population of 120,000,000.

The value of the exports to Canada and America in the quarter were:

Canada..... £8,725,000
United States..... £7,057,000

Canada takes the lead for the first time in history with an increase of nearly £1,700,000 over the British purchases by the United States.

The Empire Industries Association computes that, on this new basis, one Canadian is equal to fifteen Americans as a buyer of British goods.

Argentine Grain Pool News

The dedication of the second co-operative elevator at Oliva, briefly noted in the previous article, was attended by a great concourse of people. Early in the morning a special train from Buenos Aires and Rosario, cities two hundred miles apart, brought delegations composed of members of adhering organizations, members of the national press, and a host of others, specially invited to attend. The people of Oliva turned out *en masse*, giving the expectant occupants of the "special" a most cordial and warm-hearted welcome at the station. At 9:30 General Basilio Pertine, military governor of Cordoba, arrived, representing the Provisional Government of the Republic, accompanied by a number of militia and several functionaries of the public administration. They were accorded a brilliant reception by more than a thousand citizens of Oliva, besides the children of the public schools. The inauguration exercises were presided over by President Juan Chiappero, chairman of the local co-operative, and president of all the co-operatives of the country, who, on opening the exercises of the day, delivered an eloquent address, reported *in extenso* in *La Cooperacion* the 16th of September.

Raising his hands as if to pronounce a benediction over the multitude, the aged leader, well toward the close of his discourse, pronounced the following dedicatory words: "Fellow co-operators: In the name of you all, and my own, I declare inaugurated the first grain elevator of the Farmers' Co-operative of Oliva, and the second to be incorporated into the Argent-

tine Grain Pool. You have wished to immortalize my name in these ten cylinders of steel, which, like the pipes of a formidable organ, rise toward heaven, which intonate a harmonious canticle to the work, to peace, and to human fraternity. Permit me to interpret this homage (the elevator having been named in his honor) as an expression of respect to the years which have greyed my hair, and weigh upon my shoulders. But I also pray that you give it a special distinction, which I do not merit." The presidential address was followed by a thoughtful and well-prepared presentation by the learned legal adviser of the Association, Dr. Angel Ortiz Grochet, who frequently stirred the enthusiastic audience to jubilant outbursts of applause. Next followed a happily worded greeting from the Board of Trade of Rosario, delivered by Senor Emilio Rosenthal, a member of the visiting delegation. Then came bright, crisp, and meaty addresses by Senores Frank Devoto, representing the Ministry of Agriculture of the nation; Senor Julio Genou, representing the Rural Society of the country; and the secretary of the Society at Rosario, Sr. Carlos Folly Perez, all of which were listened to with wrapt attention, each speaker being liberally applauded.

It was now noon, and "more than two thousand persons sat down to the long rows of richly-laden tables in the great dining-hall of the local Co-operative, where they were exquisitely served, in the midst of the greatest animation and frank comradeship," reports *La Cooperacion*. As toastmaster, young Senor Luis Dubini, a successful agrarian, and member of the Board of Directors of the Co-operative of Oliva, in well-chosen words addressed the large gathering, introducing the first "toaster," Sr. Pedro Bercetche, who wittily and vividly outlined the cause which had led to the establishment of the Argentine Grain Pool. Next were very neatly toasted the two grand pioneers of the Argentine Co-operatives, Senores Miguel V. Ferrero and Juan Chiappero, by the provincial governor of Cordoba, General Pertine, on behalf of General Uriuru, the present Chief Magistrate of the nation. The pretty and well-deserved toast was acknowledged in words *emocionadas* by Senor Ferrero, who expressed the appreciation in which the two were held, and the high honor which had thus been conferred upon them. Senor Pedro Bercetche then mounted the platform, distributing a number of medals, which he had donated, after which followed several speakers in happy vein.

During an interval of the great gathering, a score or more of telegrams and letters from prominent persons of the country, unable to attend the festivities, were read, all of which wished the new movement unbounded success. These are reproduced on the front page of *La Cooperacion* and heading the list is a wire from our own envoy, Mr. Jackman, which reads as follows:

"Buenos Aires, Sept. 12, 1930.
"Senor Juan Chiappero President,
Agricultural Co-operative, Oliva:

I thank you cordially for your invitation, but regret I am unable to have the honor of attending the inauguration of the Elevator, 'Juan Chiappero.' Permit me to present the sincerest felicitations of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and my own, for your prosperity and success.—W. J. Jackman, representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool in Argentina."

Then were read messages of like tenor from the Governor of Entre Rios, E. Laurencena; the president of the Santa

Fe Railroad, Enrique Chanourdie, and others, filling three columns of the paper.

Eighteen newspapers were represented at the dedication of the co-operative elevator at Olamah, Argentine.

Hasta luego,

J.E.G.

Breach of Contract

Since September 1st 1929, Alberta Wheat Pool has placed 78 cases of breach of contract in the hands of the solicitors. Of this total 22 paid damages to the amount of \$1,772.65; seven cases were dropped for lack of evidence; two were expelled from membership; 47 cases are still in the hands of the solicitor. Following is a list of the amounts paid. The post office address but not the name of the particular individual in each case is given:

Claresholm, \$200.00; Falher, \$10.00; Kirriemuir, \$56.10; Two Hills, \$105.00; Olds, \$55.00; Mayerthorpe, \$100.00; Clyde \$100.00; Clyde, \$100.00; Mundare, \$50.00; Plain Lake, \$50.00; Wetaskiwin, \$80.00; St. Paul de Metis, \$48.00; Beaverlodge, \$50.00; Spring Creek, \$54.85; Mundare, \$52.50; Chipman, \$55.00; Mundare, \$53.60; Chipman, \$55.00; Chipman, \$55.00; Chipman, \$287.60; Mundare, \$55.00; Mundare, \$100.00; Total \$1772.65.

News and Views

The official statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia estimates that the present area under wheat is about 18,160,000 acres, and places the anticipated yield at 200,000,000 bushels.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company showed earnings of \$13.16 a share during the past year. Net profits showed a sharp reduction at \$1,127,136 from the \$2,381,741 shown in the preceding report. The previous year net earnings amounted to \$29.89 a share.

Earnings of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills in the 12 months ending August 30th, 1930, amount to \$105,017 as compared with \$139,726 in the previous year. After all deductions there remained a net profit of \$37,274 which was equal to \$3.10 a share on the common stock as compared with \$6.20 a share in the previous year.

Alberta Wheat Pool received a visit from R. Fleming and J. Bradshaw, Manchester, England, directors of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, largest buyers of wheat in the United Kingdom, and A. H. Hobley, grain buyer for the Society. These men were on a tour of Canada and the United States, making a study of conditions and gaining information at first hand. Mr. Hobley has been making visits to Canada usually every two years since before the war.

A flat denial that the British Wholesale Co-operative Society has been importing and financing Russian wheat to the detriment of British and Canadian producers, was given in London by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, who for many years has been a prominent official of the co-operative movement. The Co-operative Wholesale Society was recently

(Continued on page 16)

TEARS

By JAMES P. WATSON

LAST night I sat down with Jeremiah. As a rule I give this agitator a wide berth. He mostly gives me the creeps. I have made it a practice to avoid him, and if by chance I crossed his path, I fancied a detour as the better part of valor. Now, there's Isaiah, for instance! a real he-man, and one worth associating with! Many a time I seek him out for a little *tele a tête*, and I never fail to come away from the interview with fresh vigor, and a lifting of the eyes way out beyond the valley to the sunset peaks.

It isn't that Isaiah doesn't slam things around occasionally. Nobody in this age could hit harder at usury and oppression of the poor and false weights and graft and national crookedness. By jing, how he hates these things! But he does not harbor spite. Neither is he a perpetual knocker. When he gets his grouch off his chest he turns with poetic ardor to the vision of what is to be.

What could be more alluring than his word painting of the day when each family shall sit under its own vine and under its own fig tree, and none shall make them afraid. "They shall build houses and inhabit them, they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall no longer build and another inhabit, nor plant and another eat." "When there shall be no longer an old man, nor an infant of days." "When the inhabitant shall not say I am sick," and so on: And then, as the fiftul present fades entirely out of his eye and the enchantment of the distant hills absorbs his meditation he bursts out rapturously—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

she gazed on the corpse of her soldier son; in that, the blubbering of a drunken conqueror because there were no more worlds to conquer. Tears of sorrow, tears of love; tears of suffering, tears of hate. Tears, tears, right down from the earliest days of slave peoples to the most modern sighing of an emperor whose heart yearned for bleeding Belgium.

Yet not the least of all in this vale of tears are those which have been shed for the departed glory of the Canadian Wheat Pool. How can a poor farmer curtail production so long as such streams pour forth, it is said, from the very throne of the Senate Chamber, and the dews of June are fed by the evaporation of this offspring. And all these tears which have adorned the blanched cheeks of our Canadian plutocracy on behalf of the Pool farmer have at last brought home to this dejected hick the belated realisation: "Oh how they must have loved me!"

Still, strange to tell, amid all this deluge there is one small element in the community on whose behalf no tears have flowed, no sighs exhaled, no harps hung up on willow trees. Aloof they sit, forlorn, forgotten. The non-pool farmers, the backbone of industry, pride of the independent West, are beginning to gasp amazed and moody at the paucity of tears for their shattered fortunes. For if any class in the West needs sympathy today it is that of the "independent" farmer. For them no star shines in the firmament of stable prices. If they sell today, they take the tailings of the market. If they hold for a rise their hopes are shaky. What a dog's life!

Drummer and insurance friends of mine whom I meet on the road, keep their vest pockets lined with clippings from newspapers showing the drop in the Pool's initial prices, and hint slyly about the need to sell outside the organization, because of that. The Pool has dropped its prices at the outset of a new season, say they, from \$1.00 to 60 cents a bushel, basis No. 1. True, very true. But comparing it with the drop taken by customers of the trade even that is a mere flea-bite. Looking up last year's cash prices paid at Edmonton, I find that on the fifteenth day of September said cash price for Number 1 was \$1.35. In today's *Journal*, one year later, cash wheat at Edmonton is quoted at 57 cents, a drop of 78 hard red vitreous coppers.

But that is not all. I have been astounded in my travels to find that the number of non-pool farmers to avail themselves of the high cash street prices which prevailed for a short time last fall is woefully small. Dozens of them imagined a rising market. They stored their grain. They took advances. In the slump there was a wholesale slaughter. I could quote many specific authentic instances, but

that is unnecessary. There's at least one in every district.

So my drummer friends are dumb-founded because our Pool growers will not fly from the evil they know to the evil they wot not of. They do not understand that the Pool growers prefer to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellows in adversity, than to throw themselves again on the tender mercies of a trade that has cut its own customers to the quick. The fact of the matter is that the Pool grower who grasps the idea behind the movement feels much safer with the hope of a fair average over the season, shared in by his brothers, than the despairing tactics of a lone wolf who plays his hand against the entire farm industry.

For these and other reasons I would ask, kind friends, that you spare even one teeny weeny tear for the non-pool farmer. And when you are at it, shed a few salt drops for the defections of another class, once British, which has forfeited the honor and respect for centuries associated with British citizenship. I mean by that a few small merchants, real estate agents, and small town editors whose lot has been cast for years amongst our foreign born. Many of these would make one blush for shame, at the suggestions made by them to our newer Canadians that a contract with the Pool is but a scrap of paper.

What hope is there for a bigger and better Canadianism if faith in the sacred obligations imposed by a contract is broken down deliberately for mercenary reasons? One can find many excuses for the default of our newest citizens from Europe. Their past oppression, their new found freedom without accompanying training, their illiterateness, their suspicion. But there is no excuse on earth to cover the sin of a so-called intelligent and patriotic people, flag wavers in every crisis, who with years of Anglo-Saxon principles behind them stoop so low as to even suggest that our business fabric be undermined by dishonest practices in the observance of a solemn obligation with one's fellows.

MASS PRODUCTION

"The day when one or two thousand acres was considered a large farm seems to have passed in Western Canada," states *Canada Week by Week*, published by the Canadian Government Information Bureau, Ottawa. "Seven large land-owning companies now propose to farm a total area of about 850,000 acres. Great resources of capital are back of the enterprise and in order to bring scattered farms into one large area intervening lands may be purchased. Very large farms in the past have not been conspicuously successful. The smaller farm, under the personal ownership and direction of the individual farmer, has been the foundation of Western Canada's agricultural prosperity. Changing conditions and the possibility of mass production by mechanical means may be ushering in a new day in agriculture, under which the individual farm holding will to some extent disappear."

I slapped him caressingly on the shoulder. "Well, old top," I says, breaking into the vernacular, "whaddyaknow?"

"Oh, that my head were waters," he wailed, "and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of my people."

"Cripes, is it as bad as that," I gasped, as the vehemence of the zealot staggered me. I said no more, and we sat together in silence, having retired each of us to the solitudes of internal brooding. Ah, mel what memories were conjured up! what grotesque shapes fitted across the mind's arena! what pageantry of vanished rulers and obliterated civilizations! and amid it all what rivers of tears flowed ever onward to the coastline of eternity.

Yes, there were tears. Here were the tears of an Abel pleading for mercy at the hands of Brother Cain; there the tears of dispossessed Hagar crying for the life of little Ishmael. In this corner the dryest tears of the Spartan mother as

Responsibility for Unemployment

Just as the U.F.A. Group have consistently fought assisted immigration, so in the matter of unemployment they have insisted from the beginning that the Federal Government must accept a large share of responsibility for this evil.

As long ago as 1925, Mr. Coote, speaking for the Group, declared on May 20th:

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my disapproval of the attitude of the Government during the past year particularly in the matter of unemployment relief. I think it is time that this House made some definite pronouncement on the policy of the Government in that connection. I think myself it is very unfair for the Dominion Government to carry on an immigration propaganda and bring many immigrants into this country, and then when the unemployed immigrants become a charge on the municipality say to the cities where these unemployed are: We have no responsibility in this matter; you must take care of your own unemployed. If the Government insists on bringing people to this country by means of propaganda which it puts out I think it is more responsible for looking after these people than the municipality in which they happen to locate."

Speaking in the House of Commons on September 10th, 1930. William Irvine, M.P. stated in part:

Unemployment, of course, is the most vicious symptom of our industrial discord, but unemployment is only the industrial manifestation of the same economic difficulties from which business, agriculture and other classes of the people in the community are suffering constantly. The question of unemployment is inevitable as things are today, and I may say that in my opinion the reason why a solution has not yet been found in any country of the world is because we are approaching it with a firm determination that there shall be no alteration in the system which produces it, and that we shall continue to carry on with the same system which has given us unemployment.

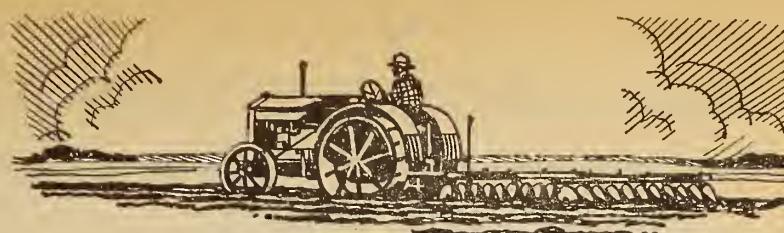
There can be no hope in carrying on in that way. In one sense unemployment represents the real fruits of human progress and advancement; that is to say, it means that machinery has been substituted for man-power, but as soon as man-power becomes unnecessary for the work, the man-power has to starve because it is not permitted to use the commodities which are produced by machinery instead of by its own labor. If a solution of this problem is not found I can conceive of only about three possible results: Either there will be internal revolution in all the countries of the world concerned, there will be recurring wars at shorter and shorter intervals, or else there must be a silent acquiescence on the part of a large percentage of the population in starvation.

THE MAIN REASON.

"Now, girls," said the teacher, "can you tell me why the great man was buried in Westminster Abbey?"

There was a long silence. At last a girl put up her hand:

"Because," she answered, solemnly and impressively, "he was dead."



What could be sweeter in the fields than a good plug of the old, friendly **BRIER PLUG** Tobacco, always fresh in an air-tight wrapper? It's all tobacco, and no stems,—as the farmer has known since Macdonald's first made this plug when Canada was young.

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ALL TOBACCO**



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Interests of the United Farm Women

HARD TIMES

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta

Dear Farm Women:—

Has freeze-up come? Probably by the time you read this the question will be answered, but at the moment I write it is still undecided. Our memories are not so short but that we recall the season of 1919.

It seems rather strange that the weather is so often regarded as a sort of inane subject of conversation—a subject to be seized upon as a last resort, or more correctly, very often as a first resort before we have found any topic of mutual interest. To us farm people it appears in a very different light, for it is to us a subject of vital importance and at the time when I write in mid-October has almost completely overwhelmed every other topic.

As I said once before this year, the weather seems to have shown more vagaries this season than usual and now it seems to have outdone itself. Beautiful wheat that stood in the stalks the last of August is still unthreshed in the field. In the early spring it seemed as though the crop must all be blown away, but while a great deal of damage was done, and later still hail took its toll, what remained had gone on wonderfully. We had optimistic moments when we hoped it might go No. 1, or at least No. 2 straight but the prolonged dampness and intermittent snow storms have reduced what has been recently threshed to "tough" and the prospect for the rest seems "damp."

As the wheat market quotations dropped day by day, the hopes of the farming communities dropped and we could hardly credit our ears when the price went down to less than fifty cents as a total payment for the non-pool man.

That first payment of ours looked pitifully meagre when we realized the bills it had to meet for commodities which had not come down in price in anything like the same proportion. Just now, however, hundreds are at the stage when even that would seem a god-send, for all their crops are still in the stalks and the banks are merciless in their refusal to give credit, and the summer price of eggs and butter has not made much of a surplus in the family bank account.

A Great Opportunity

I saw an advertisement only the other day of one of the big banks of Canada who said they had chosen their managers because they were men who desired to serve their fellow men. They will have a wonderful opportunity this fall. Unfortunately when dire need arises we learn that these same men who have this overwhelming desire to serve, are not their own masters at all but must submit to the dictates of the Head Office which does not seem to be so animated with this same praiseworthy desire.

Without doubt, there are many people in the Province wondering just what they are going to do personally, as they can

not see a way out and there are communities with unsolved problems before them.

Of course we are being assured that prosperity is just around the bend, which sounds comforting, but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick" today the same as in days of old. How are we to live in the meantime? how manage to meet our pressing obligations? how pay our taxes?

Speaking of taxes reminds me of a pamphlet I read during one of the snow-bound days. It was the July number of the *Retail Trade Review*, issued by the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada and in black type on its first sheet it stated, "Total Abolition of the Dominion Income Tax is the aim of the Vigorous and Aggressive Campaign to be carried on by the Retail Bureau of Canada."

Real "Victims of the War" (?)

In its fervent appeal it related how the conscription of man power in Canada during the Great War "gave those who at all times and in all seasons miss no opportunity to express their hatred of capital and the capitalistic class an opportunity to demand that capital be also conscripted, and the final result was the inauguration of the Dominion Income War Tax Act—an Act which will for all time stand out as the greatest blot that ever marked our Dominion Statute Books."

You see therefore how opinions differ! You remember that no income tax is paid by a married man or householder until he has an income of \$3,000 with a yearly exemption for each child until he is twenty-one years of age, of \$500. Then begins a sliding scale of taxation commencing at 2 per cent for the first \$2,000 in excess of exemptions.

When the matter has been discussed at Ottawa our members have pressed for the Income Tax, for they felt that it was a tax that allowed a person the essentials of life and then began taxing him, while the indirect taxation of tariff, and sales tax, etc., taxed as well the essentials of life for those almost unable to pay them.

After pointing out the injustice of this tax which they claim penalizes ability, energy and enterprise, the writer of this article indignantly asks: "Why should any individual who should happen to be fortunate enough after taking great risks and running great chances to make a profit of \$100,000, be called upon to pay in cash to the Dominion Government the sum of \$19,928, or nearly twenty per cent of his earnings, for which he gets nothing more from the Government than the person who risks nothing?"

The Risks Farm People Run

Possibly the risks we farmer people run every year with our crops have made us rather callous and we cannot have the sympathy the writer asks for this taxpayer. Anyway we have a feeling that he might, after paying this income tax, struggle along for the year some way on the remaining income of over \$80,000.

Remember the paper I have quoted are, to use their own words, "putting on

an aggressive and vigorous campaign for the abolition of this tax." Remember also that taxes must be raised and if the money does not come from one source it must from another.

The first reaction of a calamity like this harvest—for to many it is a calamity—is to protect ourselves and think only of ourselves. The law of self-preservation asserts itself and for a time it seems impossible to look beyond our own debts, our own losses and our own needs. Happily it passes and we look beyond ourselves. We see the needs and the troubles of our neighbors and of our community.

There is really never a time when our U.F.A. and our U.F.W.A. are needed more than in these trying years. It is not a good thing to dwell too long or too continuously on our own problems, and we not only give help, but we get help, when we go beyond ourselves.

Let us therefore make every effort to keep our organizations going this winter. Surely we can squeeze in some of the houses in the district and have our meetings. We want to keep them going not only for the help and comfort we are to each other, but because our organization is needed to put the viewpoint of the farmer and the problems of the farmer before the public. What will become of the farmers as a class if we do not keep our organization going? We owe it to those who will come after us to keep the torch lighted.

And remember they say, "It is always darkest before dawn."

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. Local held their October meeting at the home of Mrs. Willette, when thirteen members answered the roll. After adjournment, reports Mrs. C. Gilford, president, tea was served by the hostess, and her mother, Mrs. Arnold.

"We have been having very nice meetings through the summer, at the members' homes," says a letter from Mrs. Mundell, secretary of Okotoks U.F.W.A. Local. "We enjoy the bulletins, and use the programs all the time; we think they are fine."

"The basketry course has come and gone," writes Mrs. M. W. Coupland, secretary of White U.F.W.A. "All the women felt they had had a wonderful time; we had an average of sixteen each day." This Local hopes to have the course repeated another year.

Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local, writes: "We had a nice meeting in town yesterday afternoon—the first of our afternoon meetings for the winter. A fine paper on Canadian Industries was given by the convener, Mrs. Van Kleeck. Plans were made for a sale of home cooking and farm produce in the near future to augment our funds."

De Winton U.F.W.A. Local, writes the secretary Mrs. L. Jamieson, "had Miss Conroy lecture to us, in the De Winton Community Hall, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of October, on Home Nursing, Infectious Diseases, and First Aid. The attendance for the three days was 135, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed

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Braid's Blue Label Tea is a blend of the choicest Indian Ceylon—put up in handsome carton, every one containing a cup and saucer or cereal dish.



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IMAGINE the joy—the happiness—and the many carefree months ahead—if you had \$4,000 safely tucked away in the bank. Think for a moment—the hard work you would be compelled to do to earn \$4,000 at your own particular to earn compared with this simple—easy way—which takes but a few minutes of your spare time, whereby you can easily win this neat little fortune and forget entirely about hard times.

Action on your part is all that is necessary—don't sit back and when someone else gets the big money say "gosh, he is lucky." Just—fill in the coupon and receive by return mail the particulars of The Nor'West Farmer's Annual Prize Competition in which is given away, absolutely free, a total of \$7,000 in cash.

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4th PRIZE
\$300.00
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Limited, Toronto. 302

the lectures and found them most helpful. Our Local held a dance in September, realizing \$31 clear."

"Spain," was the subject for roll call answers at the last meeting of Crerar U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of the president, Mrs. D. J. McMahon. It was decided to have a Thanksgiving entertainment, and to serve lunch in the Zion church basement on November 7th, reports Mrs. O. I. Elgaen, secretary. The bulletin on education, by Mrs. Ross, was read; afterwards the hostess served a dainty lunch.

At the last meeting of Lougheed U.F.W.A. Local, writes the secretary, Mrs. H. Probst, twelve members responded to the roll call by giving suggestions for raising money to cover expenses incurred during the past few weeks. A parcel post sale and sale of home cooking was decided upon, and committees were appointed to take charge in the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Grieve and Mrs. Zipperer, Mrs. Denham and Mrs. H. Probst form the committees. "The bulletins were given thorough attention and caused an interesting discussion, especially the one on education, which dealt with examinations, a subject we are all interested in. The hostess served a dainty lunch, assisted by Mrs. H. Pederson and Mrs. A. Grieves."

"It is with deep regret that Tudor U.F.W.A. Local announce the death of Mrs. Albert Miller, one of their members. Her passing came as a great shock to everyone in the district, where she was known to a wide circle of friends. During the months of August and September, Mrs. Miller nursed her husband and children, who were ill with typhoid fever. The strain of nursing had worn her out so that when she contracted the disease in a very acute form it proved fatal. Mrs. Miller will be missed for a long time in the community, as she was a very active worker in the church and a staunch supporter of the U.F.A. Very sincere sympathy is felt for Mr. Miller, the four children, and also for Mrs. Miller's parents and other relatives." —Mrs. Rennie, president, Tudor U.F.W.A.

Miss Elma P. Gudlaugson, secretary of Wellington U.F.W.A. Local, sends the following summary of the Local's activities: "In June the Executive drew up a program for the rest of the year. Two very successful barn dances were held, one in June and one in July, in July also, a basketry course was held. As those who attended were much pleased with the results, the Local contemplates applying for the course again next year. A joint meeting with East Kleskun Local was held at the home of Mrs. Ashley Thompson, and another, in August, at the home of Mrs. Charlie Harris. Later in August a joint meeting with Sexsmith was held. The social hours at these gatherings are used to become acquainted and the Local feels that great benefits can be derived from them. In September the regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Hamilton, while in October a very successful baby clinic was held at Mrs. Allen Mercer's home. Several new members have joined and the Local hopes to continue its activities with zest during the winter months. At present a play is being considered."

"Grandmother's Day" was celebrated at the August meeting of Flora U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Orval Bills. Ten grandmothers were present. One of the hostesses made a wonderful cake with ten lighted candles, and old time songs were sung. Arrangements were made to plant peonies on October 1st. At the September meeting Miss Conroy gave a lecture on First Aid and Home Nursing. Although it was much enjoyed by those present, it was not attended as well as it would have been had not threshing been in full swing, and it is hoped to have it repeated next year. At each of the meetings the Local Convener reads the Bulletin sent out for the month and a discussion takes place. There are now nearly forty members belonging to the Flora U.F.W.A.—all very interested and every meeting is well attended.

Junior Local, attended the annual conference of the U.F.W.A. in Macleod constituency, held at High River on October 11th. Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director, presided, and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, of High River, acted as secretary.

Mrs. Frank Watt, of Windy Hill, and F. L. Watt, gave addresses on the Model Health Unit; Mrs. Coote read a report by Miss MacPhail on the progress of international peace; and Mrs. F. E. Wyman, first vice-president of the U.F.W.A., spoke interestingly on the "Dangers of Ruts," particularly to the homemaker. G. G. Coote, M.P., gave a brief report of the recent session of Parliament; he stated that the relief fund in its direct application to the unemployed did not include farmers, although at some points they were worse off than the city unemployed. Neither did the tariff changes promise any help to the farmers. In the evening, Mrs. Strang, of Claresholm, gave a talk on co-operation.

Resolutions were carried asking the Locals to use their influence to have places of amusement closed by 1 a.m., reaffirming the stand taken by the U.F.W.A. in opposition to the beer parlors; urging that Hansard be given a place in the yearly course of study; and proposing that May 18th be observed as an annual Goodwill Day.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Lian and Miss Findlay gave an enjoyable program in the evening; Mrs. T. Allen, Mrs. Kinneir, and Mrs. Walker, led in community singing. Supper was served by the High River and Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Locals.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6992. Sister and Brother Suits for Dolls.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. To make both suits of one material 35 inches wide, will require 1 yard for a 16 inch size. The Blouse alone will require 3-8 yard. The Skirt alone will require 1-4 yard. The Trousers

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Over one hundred women from Cayley, Okotoks, Nanton, Windy Hill, High River, Stavely, Claresholm and De Winton U.F.W.A. Locals, and High River

alone will require 1-3 yard. Price 15c.

6991. Nursery Toy.

Cut in One Size, about 16 inches from the head to the tail. It will require 1-2 yard of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Chocolate Bars: Soften 6 level tablespoons butter; stir in 1 cup sugar and 2 beaten eggs. Sift together 1 cup flour, 4 tablespoons cocoa, 1-4 teaspoon salt, and add to first mixture; lastly, add 1-2 teaspoon vanilla and 1-2 cup chopped walnuts. Spread about 3-4 inch thick in a small square or oblong pan, and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut into bars while hot.

Eggless Fruit Cake: This recipe is based on the old-fashioned pork cake. 1 lb. fat salt pork, 2 cups boiling water, 2 cups light brown sugar, 1½ cups molasses, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon cloves, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. dates, 1-2 lb. citron, 1-2 lb. candied cherries, optional, 2 cups chopped nut meats, 4 tablespoons baking powder, 8 cups flour, 1-2 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon vanilla. Remove bits of rind and lean meat from the pork and chop finely. Pour over it the boiling water; when cool, add sugar and molasses. Clean and dry the fruit, mix well with 1 cup of the flour; sift remaining flour with baking powder, soda and spices; blend together thoroughly all three mixtures. Steam two hours, then bake 40 minutes in a slow oven. Like other fruit cake, this improves with keeping.

U.F.W.A. COOK BOOK

The Second edition of the U.F.W.A. Cook Book is now off the press and orders from Locals are being filled as rapidly as possible from the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

The price is 75c, including postage, and Locals are allowed to keep 10c commission on each book. Remittance with order will be appreciated.

The book consists of about 220 pages, signed recipes from members throughout the Province, past and present officers, and other prominent Alberta women. It has a stiff cover, with white oilcloth and blue lettering.

It will make a very nice Christmas gift.

HIGH SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

Rural high school consolidation is dealt with in a pamphlet recently issued by the Department of Education. It outlines quite fully the procedure to be followed in setting up and managing this type of school service, and also gives considerable information concerning those rural high schools now in operation. Copies can be obtained from G. W. German, Chief Inspector of Schools, Department of Education, Edmonton.

NO LUCK

She was endeavoring to find out a few things about his relations before she gave the final "Yes."

"Have you any poor relations?" she asked her swain.

"Not one that I know," he readily replied. Her next question was fired with a more hopeful note.

"Have you any rich relations?" she asked.

He shook his head.

"N'ot one that knows me," he answered.

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U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Junior Grain Judging Competitions

Work Sponsored by Three Alberta Bodies Carried to Further Stage

The Junior Grain work sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool, U.F.A. and Alberta Department of Agriculture will be carried through one more advanced stage during the next two months, and linked up with the Provincial program in connection with the world's Grain Exhibition and Conference in Regina, 1932. Additional prize money will be available to the Juniors through local Seed Fairs, and they will be given an opportunity to win a free trip to the Provincial Seed Fair, and possibly the World's Fair at Regina two years hence.

At the Regina event there will be held a Junior Grain judging competition which is open to farm boys and girls who are not more than 20 years of age, at July 25th, 1932. Prize money to the extent of \$5,500 is being offered in this competition. Only one team of three boys or girls can go from any Province or State.

Plans for the selecting of the Alberta team have now been made. It is proposed to have judging competitions at a Seed Fair held in each zone into which the Province was divided last Spring. If a regular Seed Fair is not available a special Seed Fair will be organized for the purpose. At these Seed Fairs judging competitions will be held. These will

be open not only to the competitors in the group competition but also to any farm boy or girl who is within the age limit. The two highest ranking competitors in each of these competitions will be taken to the Provincial Seed Fair—transportations paid by the Department of Agriculture. It is also believed that arrangements will be made to have them taken care of while at the Provincial Fair by public spirited citizens or service clubs. They will be given a two days judging course and will participate in the semi-final judging competition. Out of the 30 or 40 who take this course six will be chosen as 1931 representatives.

Next year a similar elimination contest will be carried out to select six 1931 representatives. In the Spring of 1932 these will meet those selected this year in a Provincial final to select a team of three for Regina.

The points in the Province where seed fairs will be organized are Consort, Naco-Sedalia, Lethbridge, Morrin, Balzac, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Vermilion, Athabasca, Westlock, and possibly also at Red Deer, Huxley and Grande Prairie.

The first fair to be held will be at Lethbridge on November 12th. Judging will be arranged there, and all boys or girls in the Southern part of the Province may compete at that point. Announcements regarding the dates of the other fairs with full particulars will be given later.

A Junior's Song

We are the Juniors O
We are the Juniors O
The sweetest hours that e'er we'll spend,
We'll spend among the Juniors O.

We laugh and sing, we dance and play,
We're happy mortals all the day;
For youth's a time for mirth and joy,
We take our mead, as girl and boy.

We are the Juniors O.

When questions grave before us be,
We turn the tables as you see,
And are so just, and good, and wise,
We give our elders a surprise.

We are the Juniors O.

And when their places we must take,
Such happy homes, we'll try to make,
That all the land will homage pay,
To Juniors of the U.F.A.

Mrs. BELLE M. STONE.

Alta.

Junior News Items

Alex McMillan, Tudor, is the new secretary of the Glenrose Junior Local.

Charlie Mills reorganized Fleet Junior Local on June 9th with twenty-two members signing the roll call. The following officers were elected: President, Kenneth Spencer; secretary, Lillian Cameron.

The Rowley Juniors Local gained six new members at the October 17th meeting and has now a membership of twenty-six, writes Orville Reynolds, Junior reporter. E. J. Garland, M.P., gave a very interesting talk, and preparations were made for a play. At the close of the meeting a dainty lunch was served.

THE BISHOP'S EXPERIENCE.

A good story is told of the Lambeth Conference. A colonial Bishop had been speaking with some feeling about the use of cosmetics by girls.

"The more experience I have of lipstick," he warmly declared, "the more distasteful I find it."

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 8)

attacked by Conservative newspapers for making large profits out of Russian wheat so that it might have more money to subscribe to the Labor party's funds.

E. B. Ramsay, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, in an address before the Canadian Club of Toronto urged the people of Eastern Canada to lend their moral support to the citizens of Western Canada during their present trying period. Producers he said must be encouraged to continue to produce until consumption has grown to absorb production. Mr. Ramsay said it would be a national disaster for mechanized farming to be introduced on a large scale in Western Canada. Yet people must be kept on the land until conditions remedied themselves.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd., reports a loss of over \$3,000,000 and a reduction of surplus of over \$5,000,000 for the 16 months' period ended July 13, 1930. President C. W. Band remarks that during this period Canada in common with other countries has witnessed a drastic decline in commodity values and the milling industry throughout the Dominion has suffered as a result of these adverse economic conditions over which it had no control. In addition to this fact the unfavorable showing of the company is due in large measure to speculations which were made by the management without authority. There were also losses due to bad debts arising for the most part from unauthorized advances.

Speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto the Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, named three essentials for the improvement of farming as an industry: First, the use of better blood in breeding stock to ensure better results from the same work and the same amount of feed; second, more scientific feeding and where possible the purchase of cheaper feeds of equivalent value; and third the development of more highly specialized marketing, decreasing the spread between producer and consumer, insuring the best quality at a uniform standard to hold a market once obtained, and to develop a dependable volume of quality products. He further urged the farmer to eliminate waste wherever possible; and the exercise of sober, balanced and constructive thought in relation to farm problems.

During the 1929-30 cereal year, the salient features of the international wheat position were the general excellence of the European harvests, and the poor results in the ex-European exporting countries, although the effect of the latter was to a large extent discounted by the abundant reserves of old crop wheat in existence in August, 1929. A review of prospects for the current season, however, discloses a somewhat different outlook so far as the distribution of the world's crop is concerned. Owing to the generally unsatisfactory weather conditions experienced in recent months in most European countries, it is becoming increasingly clear that this year's European crop (apart from Russia) will be smaller than that of last year, while, moreover, the quality is likely to be decidedly poorer.

Thos. D. Campbell, Montana wheat king, and expert advisor of the Russian Soviet Government in its program for

mass production declared in a statement given to the press at Washington D.C., on October 18th, that the present low price of wheat was primarily due to an organized persistent and determined effort on the part of powerful groups to discredit the United States' Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool. The surplus of wheat in the United States, he said, was imaginary in view of the shortage of corn and other grain. All the wheat in the country could be marketed in the United States and consumed within the year as human food and feed for livestock. United States wheat growers, he said, need not worry for the next three years about Russia. Four or five years from now Russia will be a dominant factor in the world's wheat situation. Mr. Campbell is a firm believer in the policy of mass production. He operates a 50,000 acre farm in Montana and one of similar size in North Carolina. On this account he was employed by the Russian Soviet to re-organize and extend Russian agriculture.

St. Paul Journal — Mr. and Mrs. Z. A. Lefebvre, their 18 sons and daughters, in spite of the economic depression, do sympathize with the rest of humanity less fortunate than they. Mr. Lefebvre writes in his usual versatile manner that they have 700 bushels of potatoes off one and a half acres, 1000 bushels No. 2 Garnet and 1000 bushels Reward wheat; 1000 bushels oats; barley, peas and no less than 1000 cabbage; 20 bushels carrots; 50 bushels beets, oodles of turnips; 12 bushels onions; 33 yards or tresses of garlic; celery, soup herbs, cases of canned raspberries, strawberries; canned and preserved beans, peas, beets, small fruits, etc.; and 330,000 feet board measure sawn lumber. Now, with a few thousand pounds of Cold Lake salmon trout to sell to the outside world Mr. Lefebvre can wait until the gamblers recover from the Wall street crash.

A report from Kelowna, B.C., states that the present apple season is proving to be one of the most difficult ever experienced. The buying power of the prairie market is very weak and this has greatly reduced the demand for fruit; thus the maintenance of reasonable price levels and the movement to market of apples in sufficient volume to give clearance to packing-houses as well as to provide that all of the fruit shall be sold within the period of its natural life, become difficult problems. Fruit is being marketed under the Provincial Government control plan and the anti-dumping legislation has eliminated ruinous competition from the United States; nevertheless, the interior committee of direction is constantly being approached by shippers who are at their wits' end to find room for apples in their warehouses and who want to quote lower prices than those fixed by the committee in order to increase consumption. One thing that stands out very clearly this year is that without a measure of control, 1930 would likely be one of the worst years ever experienced in B.C. from a growers' point of view.

Calgary Weekly Herald. — Like the flea on the dog, Hon. Frank Oliver is an annoyance to Pool farmers, but it may be an annoyance worth while. It may serve to keep Pool members who might otherwise go to sleep on the job active in defence of their organization. So far as the Pool as an organization is concerned it has little need to worry over the Oliver tirades. The Pool has the hundred per cent endorsement of Canadian

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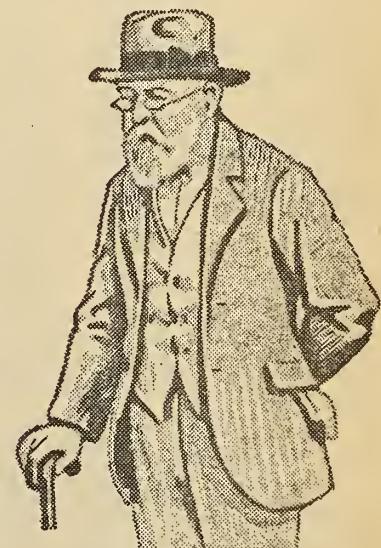
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General Office, Toronto — J. A. McLeod, General Manager

*Some day
you'll have
an old man
to support!*



SUPPOSE there came a message to you to-night — from your father — saying, "Son, I am poor and old and helpless. It will cost 50 cents a day to care for me. Will you do it?"

Would your answer be, "I can't afford it?"

Some day, if you live, you will have an old man to support — YOURSELF.

It will cost less than 50 cents a day now to provide for him.

Is your answer still, "I can't afford it?"

Let a Manufacturers Life policy provide for the old man you may be some day.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

Boat	From	Sailing	To
"Alaunia"	Montreal	Nov. 21	Plymouth, Havre, London
"Oscar II"	Halifax	Nov. 24	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
"Bergensfjord"	Halifax	Nov. 27	Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo
"Antonia"	Montreal	Nov. 28	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
"Doric"	Montreal	Nov. 28	Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
"Drottningholm"	Halifax	Dec. 1	Gothenburg
"Cleveland"	Halifax	Dec. 1	Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg
"Kosciuszko"	Halifax	Dec. 6	Copenhagen, Danzig, Helsingfor
"De Grasse"	Halifax	Dec. 6	Plymouth, Havre
"Westernland"	Halifax	Dec. 7	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp
"Stuttgart"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen
"Tuscania"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Plymouth, Havre, London
"Gripsholm"	Halifax	Dec. 8	Gothenburg
"Frederick VIII"	Halifax	Dec. 11	Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen
"Letitia"	Halifax	Dec. 13	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
"Baltic"	Halifax	Dec. 13	Cobh (Queenstown), Liverpool

There are also sailings from United States Ports, particulars of which may be had from Canadian National Agents.

Full particulars from your local Canadian National Agent, or write W. J. Quinlan, D.P.A., Winnipeg, Man.; Wm. Stapleton, D.P.A., Saskatoon, Sask.; J. Madill, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.

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More Milk?
Get Rid of Lice!

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"We have clipped our cows now for the last ten or twelve years. It sure does away with lice and when you get rid of lice the cows milk a lot better. It not only keeps manure from clinging to their hams, but when the udder is clipped dirt don't stick to it and get in the milk. The cows look a lot better to sell."

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CALGARY ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY
CALGARY, ALTA.

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chambers of commerce, business men and bankers. In addition it has the support of the general public and the loyalty of its own members.

Official government estimates of the carryover of wheat in Canada is 112 million bushels and in the United States 290 million bushels as at August 1, 1930.

Clark, Martin & Company, Ltd., one of the best known stock, bond and grain brokerage firms in Western Canada, failed to open its doors in Winnipeg at the start of trading October 22nd, for the first time in its 12 years' history. Announcement that the company had gone into voluntary liquidation was made.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that world carryover of wheat at the end of the present season will be reduced to a normal basis unless Russia contributes a large amount of wheat. It is estimated that the disappearance of wheat in the United States and Europe combined will be 250 million bushels greater this year than last.

In an address delivered at Dodge City, Kansas, Vice-president Charles Curtis cited the Canadian Wheat Pool as an example of the success of co-operative marketing. Public objection was taken to this by the president of the Kansas City board of trade who quoted Hon. Frank Oliver of Canada saying the Canadian Wheat Pool had been a failure.

The world wheat crop for 1930-1931 is calculated at 4,470,544,000 bushels, as against 4,204,824,000 bushels last year, and 4,709,304,000 bushels for 1928-1929. These figures were issued October 17th by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimated export surplus is given at 1,272,000,000 bushels, of which that of Canada (264,000,000 bushels) is the greatest of any one country. Russia's surplus is calculated at 48,000,000 bushels. Estimated world requirements are 752,000,000 bushels, or about 58 per cent of the surplus. The United Kingdom will require 224,000,000 bushels.

A despatch from London, England, states the agriculturists in Britain are seeing the worst times experienced since 1879. Bad weather has fallen upon them and with ruinously low prices for their products their economic position is so desperate that many will have little chance of surviving the present crisis. In some districts acres of hay are still unharvested and corn is sprouting and rotting in the stocks because of untimely rains. Cattle purchased in the spring are selling at a loss of nearly a dollar a hundredweight and many dairies are unable to sell their milk.

EFFICIENCY

Dr. W. F. Myers, Professor of Co-operative Marketing, of Cornell University, says: "The attitude of the co-operative movement is not one of antagonism to private business, but it is for farmers. No person or group of persons has a vested right to the marketing of farm products or the handling of farm supplies. If co-operatives are more efficient they are in the public interest as well as in the interest of farmers. If they are not more efficient, they will not continue to develop. The primary problem of co-

operative marketing in every region is business efficiency."

Plea for Wheat Pool

President of Chamber of Commerce Asks for Fair Attitude

Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, of Calgary, retiring president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in the course of an address delivered at Toronto, made the following statement:

"I do not hesitate to speak to you about the Pool system of marketing. I have no brief for the Pool, nor any excuse or explanation to offer for any errors that it may or may not have made. Concerning these, I am not sufficiently expert to be a judge, but it is my firm conviction that the Wheat Pool is the greatest stabilizer of the morale of the farmers of the West that exists today.

"To it in great measure these farmers have pinned their confidence and their pride as masters of their own commercial destiny and, in my belief, the destruction of that confidence, the lowering of that pride, the psychological results that would inevitably follow upon an abandonment or even a partial abandonment of that system that they themselves have created, would be an injury almost beyond calculation.

"My information from home is that the membership of the Wheat Pool has never been more loyal to it than today, in these conditions of strain. Bootlegging of wheat there always has been, is and will be, but none today more than in the days of high prices and easy markets. Mistakes have doubtless been made. Whoever heard of so vast an enterprise being erected and conducted without mistakes?

"Pardon these references to what might be considered a controversial subject, but my appeal is psychological rather than material. We are too apt to criticize one another to the extent of condemnation for errors that are no greater than we commit ourselves. And therefore I urge that we extend in greater measure charity of thought and tolerance of judgment to one another in all branches of our commercial and financial lives, and look forward to the future that lies before us rather than turn our faces to the troubles that lie behind."

Senator Forke Pays

Senator Robert Forke has paid damages to the Manitoba Wheat Pool for delivery of wheat outside the organization, according to an official statement by the Manitoba Wheat Pool. At the last session of the senate, Mr. Forke announced that he had not renewed his wheat contract last year and that he had sold his wheat to a rival organization.

"Senator Forke called at the Wheat Pool office and was shown the original contracts which he signed," the announcement says. "He gave particulars of his wheat deliveries outside the Pool last year, and has delivered to the Pool his wheat for this year. The matter was taken up with the committee on contract-breaking and Senator Forke was assessed damages with regard to his deliveries outside the Pool in accordance with the policy of the Pool in similar cases, and he has paid these assessed damages. With

Seed money...

For the advancement of agriculture, and of the country in general, The Canadian Bank of Commerce lends to farmers money with which to buy seed.

In a normal season this money flows back many fold into circulation throughout the country.

Similarly the first deposits in a savings account are "seed money."

These savings become, through interest and thrift, a harvest of profit to the depositor.

Without *plant seed* the farmer would have no hope of a crop.

Without *money seed* none of us can hope to reap a financial harvest.

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BEFORE
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Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

CENTRAL STATES

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in Saskatchewan and Alberta

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J. W. Dawson, Dist. Pass. Agent, Regina
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U.F.A. Central Office

Calgary

this settlement," concludes the statement "this regrettable incident, so far as the, Pool is concerned, is closed."

Agricultural Co-operation in England

The foregoing is the title of a book just issued by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, London, England. Sir Horace Plunkett, that veteran co-operator and leader writes: ". . . This book is a record of achievement in a country where social tradition, the stage of development that farming has reached, and the organization of the trading system, have combined to make the growth of co-operation more difficult. . . . Here is an account of a very substantial achievement, a complete answer to the common cry that farmers cannot or will not organize. . . . In this book they will find evidence, which few may have suspected, of real vitality in the farming community; they will learn of growth from the root, on which all the other activities making for the betterment of country life—technical and social—will act and react for good. Let us take heart therefore, refresh our faith and renew our efforts."

Correspondence

POOL MEMBERS' CONTRACTS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As I was riding recently on the train from Calgary to Winnipeg and as I observed the farmers along the route busily engaged in gathering in the crops of one kind and another, I was led to considerable thinking.

I noticed the short crops in some places but better in others. Where I am interested the crop is none too large. But with all this one is constantly being reminded of that more serious thing and that is the price that we are likely to be compelled to take for it.

But recognizing these two things, short crops and low prices, there seems to be another which is vital at this time. We shall win if our members keep to their contracts.

A man who signs a Pool contract must believe in the necessity for, and the benefits to be received by all farmers in general and himself in particular by so doing. It would be a sad day in the history of our civilization and manhood if any of us should violate that sacred thing which is the birth right of every man. A man would have lost more than crops when he has come to the place where his word and signature is worthless.

Any man who might so far forget himself as to disregard his word and violate his signature, who would wilfully and willingly do this, would lose infinitely more than if the entire crop was ruthlessly taken from him.

T. A. EISENBISE.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Since the initiating of the present petition now being circulated by the Alberta Prohibition Association, asking the Government to abolish the Beer Parlors, there has arisen quite a controversy as to the correct mode of procedure under the Alberta Direct Legislation Act.

Several of our most prominent citizens seem to have been of the opinion that the

petition should have asked the Government directly for a plebiscite. This privilege, however, is not granted to the people under Direct Legislation.

Direct Legislation permits any number of electors being not less than twenty per centum in number of the total votes polled at the general provincial election then last held, may present to the Legislative Assembly, at any time before the expiration of the time for the presenting of petitions to the Legislative Assembly, a petition praying that a proposed Act, a copy of which shall accompany the petition, be enacted by the Legislature.

It is the privilege of the Legislature to either enact such Legislation or refer the question to the vote of the electors.

It is not within the right of any body of citizens to petition the Government direct for a plebiscite.

Thanking you for your space, Mr. Editor, in making this matter clear to your readers.

Sincerely yours.

ALBERTA PROHIBITION ASSN.,
H. H. Hull General Secretary.

C.P.R. CONTRACT HOLDERS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Why another Farmers' organization?—“The C.P.R. Land Contract Holders Association.”

There isn't one resident C.P.R. land contract holder but what should be a member of the U.F.A. and if he will become one, any problem he may have can be solved, or as nearly solved, through that medium as elsewhere. While at the same time his dues and support will enable the Association to continue to give him effective help, and he will be helping to shed light and find the way through many tangles which are equally as disturbing as are the C.P.R. “quit claim” demands.

The U.F.A. has twenty-one years fair dealing and splendid accomplishments to its credit.

H. H. ELLIS.

Gleichen, Alta.

AT WORLD'S GRAIN SHOW

Such first prizes as \$2,500 for wheat, \$800 for corn, \$1,500 for barley, \$300 for field peas, \$300 for clover seed, offered in competition at the World's Grain Show at Regina in 1932, are attracting the attention of growers in all parts of the world.

COURAGE

Miss Agnes Macphail attacked tariff protection in Washington. You have to admire her for her courage. Attacking protection in Washington is like attacking Bolshevism in Moscow, Fascism in Rome and Conservatism in Toronto.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

EXPLAINED

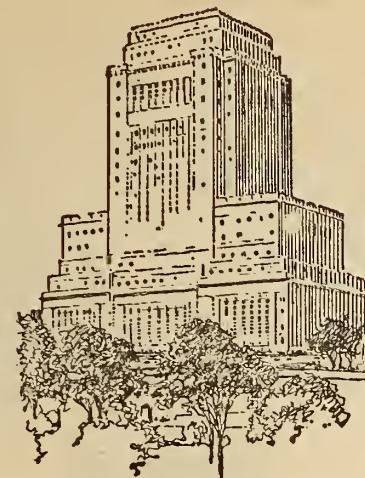
Joan—What's made you so late?
Jim—I ran into a garage on the way.
Joan—Did you need some repairs, then?

Jim—No, but the garage will.

ECONOMIC WARFARE AND WAR

Economic nationalism is incompatible with prosperity, just as nationalism in armaments is incompatible with peace.—*The Round Table (British)*

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Marquis Wheat - - - 97c per bus

2nd Generation, No. 1	3rd Generation, No. 1	\$1.20 per bus.
1st Generation, No. 1		\$2.18 per bus.
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2nd Generation, No. 1	3rd Generation, No. 1	.75 per bus.
1st Generation, No. 1		.98 per bus.

Prices F.O.B. shipping point. Seed freight rates apply. Sacks extra, but returnable by arrangement, if desired. (Add for sacks, when ordering, 8 cents and 6 cents to wheat and oat prices respectively.)

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learn to dance in Three Days or no charge.
Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at
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TRADE MARKS

News from Head Office of Livestock Pool

Short Course Demonstration of Bacon Hog Policy

(By A. B. CLAYPOOL)

The short course demonstration of bacon hog policy which is being carried on in the Province under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton and Ottawa, is arousing considerable interest at this time when many farmers find themselves in the position of having a great deal of grain to market which cannot be marketed profitably as grain. There is a renewed interest in

live stock and this bacon hog demonstration is fitting in very nicely.

It is unfortunate that more of the people of the Province cannot avail themselves of the abundance of information on the hog industry that is being put out in this course. To fill that want and to try to get assistance in the way of information to a great many farmers who are contemplating going into hogs at the present time, we have asked the men participating in this short course to prepare short articles along the following lines:

First—The selection and care of brood sows and young pigs.

Second—The feeding and management of hogs.

Third—Parasites and diseases in swine as found in Alberta.

It is thought that inasmuch as many farmers will be starting in the hog business, guidance of this nature may be beneficial either in brushing up previous experience in hog raising or adding new information for them on the subject.

These articles will be run in the next three issues of *The U.F.A.* on the Livestock Pool page.

Besides these features the demonstration consisted of grading of the live hogs, after which a select and a butcher hog were slaughtered and cut up into merchantable cuts for the trade, each cut being weighed as was the trim necessary to make the cut. It was very interesting to compare the way the two classes of hogs cut out.

Below are figures showing the comparisons made on the test at Eckville.:

Grade	Butcher	Select
Live weight	220	220
Back	10 1/8	12 4/8
Belly	18 2/8	17 2/8
Boston Butte	6 4/8	6 5/8
Ham	15 6/8	18 4/8
Picnic	7 4/8	7 7/8
Trim	23 4/8	21 1/8
Head	6 2/8	5 4/8

Very few farmers after seeing that cutting test of the two classes of hog made but were convinced that the bacon type hog is the most economical for trade.

At this stage, just a word of warning should be sounded to the farmers of the Province with regard to hog production. Hogs are high now because they are scarce. At the present time we are consuming ninety-three per cent of our hogs in our own country.

I have heard rumors that hog production will increase all the way from twenty-five to one thousand per cent in the next twelve months, probably fifty to one hundred per cent increase in Alberta or Canada will be about right. That means that we have got to find a profitable export market. That export market is going to pay us for that product according to its own notion of what it desires, not on the basis of what we want to sell.

The producers in Alberta should be especially particular now that they are forced into increased hog production to breed and furnish the type of stock most saleable on the world's market, that is the bacon hog. Further that they spend considerable time and thought for the next twelve months figuring out how they are going to market that surplus.

Your own organization is the only one that will and can do it for you entirely in your own interests.



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Ford Model T	\$ 75.00
Reo 1 1/4 Ton	\$ 400.00
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GRADED OXFORD AND SHROPSHIRE RAMS,
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three to twelve months old. Cows and heifers
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Papers extra. Any color desired. Avonlea
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novelties, candies, etc., also many other fast
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ROOM AND BOARD

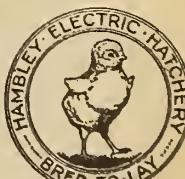
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CANADIAN NATIONAL

W-65



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

To Land Owners,
Everywhere in Canada.

October 25th, 1930.

What is Your Market Town Worth to You?

If you are the owner of productive land anywhere in Canada, there is some business centre that you visit more or less regularly—some city, town, or village where you and your neighbors sell the products of your farms, and buy the goods you need. Perhaps you are fortunate enough to be within reach of two or three such centres.

Have you ever asked yourself what that business centre is worth to you? For instance, would the value of your land be what it is, if there were no such centre within easy reach? In other words, does the value of your land depend solely upon its productivity, or is its nearness to a profitable market also an important factor?

Consider the case of the early settler. Did not his freehold gain its first increase in value with the coming of the trader, the sawmill and the gristmill, to supply him with the things he needed and to provide buyers for his surplus products? And as his tiny community grew, did not the value of his holding increase in proportion?

In the clay belt of Northern Ontario and in remote sections of the Peace River District, there are homesteads of marvellous productivity that aren't worth one-fiftieth as much per acre as farms of only mediocre productivity in the thickly settled portions of Ontario and Quebec. When first settled these latter farms were free grant lands, just as the lands of the North are to-day. Yet many of them would now sell readily at from \$300 to \$500 per acre, while homesteads of much better land in the North would go begging at \$10 per acre! Why?

Is it not entirely due to their position close to growing towns and cities, thus assuring their owners a profitable market for everything they produce, a source of supply close at hand for everything they need, and the many other advantages and conveniences that come with growth of population? Do not factors of that kind create a demand for land so situated, and thus enhance its value?

Now those towns and cities didn't just happen to grow! Something caused their growth—caused factories to spring up in them. What was it? Was it some sudden opportunity to manufacture for export? Or was it the opportunity to manufacture in steadily increasing volume for home consumption?

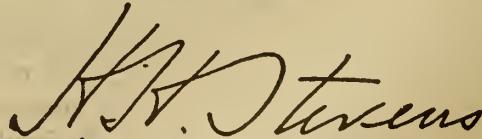
The latest edition of the Canada Year Book shows that for 1927 our factories produced goods to the value of \$3,425,000,000. Of this amount only \$702,000,000 was exported. As the balance must have been consumed at home, isn't it apparent that the home market was nearly four times as valuable to our manufacturers and their employees as all the export business they were able to secure?

Now let us turn things around the other way and see what proportion of the total produce of Canadian farms was sold to consumers in the towns and cities of Canada. For the year 1928—and I choose it because it was a favorable year—the estimated gross agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,730,302,000. Of this amount, all the Canadian agricultural produce that is shown as having been exported was about \$595,000,000. And that is after making out the best possible case for the farmer's export market, because the values at which many of the exports were carried, such as wheat flour, butter, cheese, condensed milk, bacon, canned vegetables, etc., were not the values of the products as they came off the farm, but the enhanced values they acquired through being manufactured. Making due allowance for that fact, I think I am quite safe in saying that Canadian farmers sold at least twice as much to consumers in Canadian towns and cities as they exported. In other words, two-thirds of their total production was marketed at home!

In the light of figures such as these, don't you agree with me that it has been the mutual exchange of goods between the Canadian farmer and the Canadian manufacturer that has led to the building up of these business centres?

Hence the justification for this "Produced-in-Canada" campaign. All told, we Canadian consumers are still importing \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise every year that we don't need to import—that we might just as well be producing on our own farms or in our own factories. Wouldn't you be better off, wouldn't you be able to produce and sell more, wouldn't your land be worth more, if your market town were to grow still larger? It can easily be made to grow larger if you and your neighbors will but see to it that wherever possible you buy merchandise that has been produced in Canada in preference to merchandise that has been imported.

Very sincerely yours,


H.H. Stevens

Minister of Trade and Commerce.